

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

EVERGREEN RESEARCH AND  
MARKETING, LLC, a California limited  
liability company

Plaintiff,

vs.

MYSTICAL DISTRIBUTING CO., LTD, a  
Canadian limited partnership, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

No: 2:15-cv-00318-JAD-PAL

**Order Denying Second *Ex Parte*  
Application for Temporary  
Restraining Order [Doc. 10]**

Plaintiff Evergreen Research and Marketing has filed a second *ex parte* motion against defendant Mystical Distributing for an emergency temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction under Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 7-5. Evergreen's first *ex parte* motion was denied without prejudice because, although it laid out a potentially persuasive claim for trade dress infringement against Mystical, Evergreen failed to "give[] security in an amount that the court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained." Fed. Rule of Civ. P. 65(c).<sup>1</sup> Evergreen cured this defect in its second *ex parte* motion. But after reviewing this second motion, I discovered that a more fundamental defect remains: Evergreen has failed to provide "specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show[ing] that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to [Evergreen] before [Mystical] can be heard." Fed. Rule of Civ. P. 65(c).

At one time, irreparable harm could be presumed from a showing of likelihood of success on the merits in trade dress and trademark actions. *See Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 877 (9th Cir. 2009). Recently, however, the

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<sup>1</sup> To the extent my prior order (Doc. 8 at 1) suggested that Evergreen had made a persuasive case for the issuance of injunctive relief and not merely the merits of its trade-dress claim, I vacate that statement.

1 Ninth Circuit recognized in *Herb Reed Enterprises, LLC v. Florida Entertainment*  
2 *Management, Inc.*, 736 F.3d 1239, 1249 (9th Cir. 2013), that the U.S. Supreme Court’s  
3 decision in *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 338 (2006), abrogated that  
4 presumption. Evergreen, therefore, must show that the harm it will suffer cannot be  
5 adequately compensated or corrected at a later date by legal remedies or monetary damages.  
6 *See Cal. Pharma Assn. Maxwell-Jolly*, 563 F.3d 847, 852 (9th Cir. 2009).

7 Evergreen has not met this burden. To demonstrate irreparable harm, it submits only  
8 the declaration of its “principal owner” who offers the fact-devoid, conclusory statement that  
9 Evergreen “will lose approximately \$500,000 in gross revenue” from an upcoming trade  
10 show in Las Vegas, Nevada, if Mystical is not immediately—and without prior  
11 notice—enjoined. Doc. 10-2 at ¶16. But Evergreen does not indicate how it arrived at this  
12 very round damages estimate and, as the Ninth Circuit explained in *Los Angeles Mem’l*  
13 *Coliseum Comm’n v. Nat’l Football League*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1980), “monetary  
14 injury is not normally considered irreparable” because it may be compensable by a damages  
15 award. Nor does Evergreen even begin to suggest why its anticipated \$500,000 loss could  
16 not be adequately remedied with a damages award.

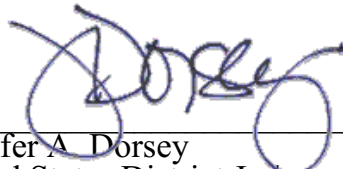
17 “Evidence of loss of control over business reputation and damage to goodwill [also]  
18 could constitute irreparable harm.” *Herb Reed*, 736 F.3d at 1250 (citing *Stuhlbarg Int’l Sales*  
19 *Co., Inc. v. John D. Brush and Co., Inc.*, 240 F.3d 832, 841 (9th Cir. 2001)). But Evergreen  
20 does not argue that Mystical’s trade-show activities will risk such intangible injury. *See* Doc.  
21 10 at 9-10. In sum, Evergreen has not demonstrated that, absent the extraordinary relief of a  
22 temporary restraining order, it will be irreparably harmed. Evergreen’s motion is therefore  
23 denied.

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**CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Second Motion for *Ex Parte* Application for a Temporary Restraining Order **[Doc. 10] is DENIED.**

DATED: February 27, 2015.

  
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Jennifer A. Dorsey  
United States District Judge